

## FULLER RACES EIGHT-IN-HAND.

He Did Not Beat Three Minutes, for Two Horses Went Lame.

"I'LL TAKE NO CHANCES."

Plucky Old Whip Easily Beat the Time He Set, 3:20, Covering the Mile in 3:18 1-4.

A REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

The Driver Trained on Cold Tea, but He Drank One Glass of Wine in Honor of the Achievement.

Seventy-three years have whitened Lawson N. Fuller's hair, but he was the youngest man at Fleetwood Park yesterday. Age cannot chill his sporting blood. The grandfather of all the road drivers around New York, Mr. Fuller has been ambitious to shine uniquely on the track. So, yesterday, he started out to drive a team of eight horses a mile in less than three minutes.

Mr. Fuller drove six horses to a three-wheeled wagon from his home on Washington Heights to the park. Driving six horses is child's play for him. His groom followed with a pair hitched to a two-wheeled trap. To begin with, Mr. Fuller drove the six-in-hand, Fleetwood and Fleetwood is wheelers, Flora and Wilkes "the snappers," and Dexter and Snip in front. Amid cheers they made the circuit of the irregular old course in 2:58 1/2. Well in hand and finely driven by Mr. Fuller, they went to the quarter in 46 1/2 seconds and to the half in 1:33. Up the hill their pace increased, and they were at the three-quarter pole in 2:17. They covered the last quarter in 43 1/2 seconds. Mr. Fuller patted their necks, and, incidentally, patted his own back, saying: "That's pretty good for a man who trained on cold tea."

After an hour Sir Walter and Peacock were added to the team. But in warming up the long string Flora and Snip went lame.

"Mr. Fuller will not try to beat three minutes with eight horses," cried Alexander Newburger, who was in charge of affairs.

"No," said Mr. Fuller, sighing as if his heart was broken. "Flora and Snip are lame. I want take any chances. Make it 3:20. That's enough for today."

Again the thousand spectators cheered driver and horses. Mr. Fuller jogged his fine trotters down for a "pipe opener," he said. They came around in good shape, and were sent off at the first start. Their driver did not hurry them, but he had them mighty well in hand, and as soon as one made a break quickly pulled him to his stride. The old whip "took no chances." He rated the team so well that there was precious little difference in the fractions of the mile. The first quarter was covered in 46 1/2 seconds, the half mile in 1:33. The three-quarter pole took 2:17 seconds, and the plucky old whip landed his big handful going straight and true in 3:18 1/4.

All the horsemen declared it was a remarkable performance under the circumstances. Mr. Fuller was smiling and happy.

"When they're in good shape they'll beat three minutes as sure as I'm alive," he said.

A basket of wine was sent to the judges' stand.

"You may have trained on cold tea," said Mr. Newburger to Mr. Fuller, "but you must drink a glass of wine now if you die for it."

"I'll not be ready to die until they beat three minutes," said Mr. Fuller, and added, resignedly, "but I'll take the wine now."

NO CANNON CRACKERS.

Dealers Will Not Retail Them, Agreeing with the Journal as to Their Dangerous Character.

"The largest fireworks dealers in Park place have decided not to retail the dynamite or so-called American cannon crackers, as it is considered a dangerous article to put into the hands of children."

The above announcement was sent to the Journal office yesterday by one of the Park place dealers. On June 5 the Journal exposed the "up-to-date cannon cracker" which was recommended by Superintendent Murray, of the Bureau of Combustibles.

The Board of Fire Commissioners adopted a resolution removing the prohibition on retailing these dangerous articles, which had existed for eight years.

Although officially sanctioned by the Fire Board, the dealers themselves refuse to retail these giant crackers, as they know well what their use on the glorious Fourth would mean.

Experts have pronounced this cracker to be more dangerous than dynamite. It is composed of sulphur and chloride of potash in about equal parts, and is a sensitive and powerful explosive.

In the past many people were severely injured by the use of these crackers.

## SEVENTH OPENS THE STATE CAMP.

New York's Crack Regiment in Peekskill for a Week's Tour.

CHEERED ON ITS WAY.

Criticism by Gen. McLewee Results in Stricter Discipline This Year.

NO LIQUORS ARE TO BE ALLOWED

Test of the Kite Camera Will Be Made This Afternoon, with a View of Learning Its Efficiency in Time of Hostilities.

Headed by Rogers's band of one hundred pieces, and with colors flying, the crack Seventh Regiment started for the State camp, at Peekskill, early yesterday afternoon, the honor of opening the annual tour of instruction having been assigned to "New York's Pride."

Shortly after daylight the big army, at the corner of Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street, was a scene of activity. Company servants were running around looking after the boxes which carry the articles that are necessary for the comfort of the soldier boys. The finishing touches were also being given to arms and uniforms. All morning gray coated young men continued to arrive. They were not alone, and the galleries were soon filled with hundreds of pretty maids and matrons, who had assembled to witness the departure of sweethearts, brothers, sons and husbands for "the front."

**Took 850 Men Along.**  
The shrill notes of a bugle sounded the assembly at 11:40 o'clock, and the companies quickly formed on the drill floor. There were 850 men in line when twenty minutes later the regiment marched out of the big building into Lexington avenue and wheeled into Sixty-seventh street toward Madison avenue. A squad of police kept the way clear for the militiamen.

Colonel Daniel Appleton was in command, and with him was his staff—Lieutenant Colonel William H. Kipp, Majors J. C. Abrams and A. W. Conover, Adjutants G. W. Wagoner, J. H. Townsend and D. C. Falls, Quartermasters W. G. Schuyler, W. H. Folsom and J. R. Fisher and Commissary J. W. Weston. The members of the non-commissioned staff were also in attendance.

The sidewalks along the line of march were packed with people, and the "boys" were repeatedly cheered. While passing the home of General Emmons Clark, former Colonel of the Seventh, the regiment came to a "present arms."

**Regiment Reaches Camp.**  
At the Grand Central Depot two special trains were in waiting to carry the troops to Red Hook. The camp was ready for them, as details from the various companies have been there for several days making the arrangements. Captain D. A. Pollard was officer of the day, and guard mount followed the arrival of the regiment.

Camp life this year will not be what it has been heretofore. The criticisms of ex-Inspector-General McLewee last winter have aroused the military authorities. No liquor is to be allowed within the camp, and no one not attached to the camp will be permitted inside the lines at night. Despite these restrictions the members of the Seventh expect to have a "good time" during the week they will live in tents. There will be fair visitors from the city to relieve the monotony of camp life.

**Kite Camera to Be Tested.**  
The efficiency of the kite camera in the field will be tested this afternoon by W. A. Eddy, the kite expert. Mr. Eddy intends to take photographs of Colonel Appleton's command with cameras suspended from kites at an altitude of 1,000 feet. Ten kites, each seven feet in diameter, have been shipped to the camp. The tests are expected to prove how much service the kite camera could render in time of hostilities.

The Seventh will break camp next Saturday, succeeded by the Twelfth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion.

NEW TRUST COMPANY FORMED

Consolidated Concern Will Carry on Business in This City and London.

The Consolidated Trust Company has been organized to do business in this city and London. The officers will be Horatio L. Olcott, president; Allen Roswell Shaffer, secretary; and Elliott Danforth, former Treasurer of New York, treasurer.

George Barge, second vice-president of the company, will act as London manager. The New York office will be at No. 320 Broadway, in the new Central Bank Building. The company will do a general trust, banking and brokerage business, and will act as fiscal agent for corporations and general commission agents. It will have extensive modern safety deposit vaults.

## DRIVER OF THE TALLY-HO GOT NO WARNING SIGNAL.

Col. Cole Listening to Driver McCormick's Testimony.

McCormick Declares at the Inquest Into the Merrick Road Crossing Disaster That No Bell Rang or Whistle Blew.



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Valley Stream. It was the first time I had ever driven over that road and I was not accustomed to handling a team of six horses, although I could manage them all right.

"What did you do to guard against danger as you approached the tracks?" asked Coroner Coombs.  
"I didn't know there was a railroad track there until the horses were on it," was the answer.  
"Did you hear a bell?"  
"No, I heard no warning of any kind."

"Didn't you see the engine before the horses were on the track?"  
"No, I first saw it just a second before it struck me."

"Did you ever tell anybody that you saw the train before your horses struck the track?" This referred to the statement to that effect in Inspector Gatchell's report.  
"No, I did not," was the emphatic response.

"What did you do when you first saw the train?"  
"I whipped up and tried to get across the tracks, but the second pair of horses were then on the track. If I had tried to turn about the coach would have been upset on the track, and I could have been killed."

I saw that would save us, I tried to whip up the horses and get across ahead of the train. But it was too close on us and we were struck.

Tears came into his eyes and he trembled with emotion as the words recalled so vividly the horror of that moment.

"Was there any noise in the coach?" he was asked.  
"No. It was a nice, quiet party of young people. I know they were not making any noise, for I remember that they were talking at the time about eating lunch, and I remember that one of the ladies was being said. Some of them were afraid they would get their feet wet, for it had been raining, and were discussing the question of where they should eat their lunch."

"How far could you see up the track when your horses struck it?"  
"I could see a short distance away."

McCormick furnished the tears, Jacob Golder, the snail's Golder is tall and muscular. He is evidently a local humorist with a reputation to maintain. His manner from the start indicated that much.

"Was Jacob Golder here?" called the Coroner.  
"Somebody might like him," came the reply from the rear of the hall, and a man came forward and stood near McCormick, who was smiling and looking at him with a friendly air.

"What were you doing on the day of this accident, Mr. Golder?" he was asked.  
"I was driving a coach, and I was quick to get to the scene of the accident."

"He was sure he heard the whistle blow, for it always blew at the post. The engine was there to please the children, he added.

"Do you know that the whistle always sounded when you were engaged in feeding your face?" asked Lawyer William R. Reid.  
"No, I do not," answered Golder in confident report. "For I'm not always feeding my face."

His followers were convinced. They evidently considered Lawyer Reid ignominiously vanquished by their champion. Jacob Golder, a farmer, testified that he passed the tally-ho just before reaching the crossing. He was in a wagon and he heard a whistle and saw the train, but they did not seem to notice him.

Judge Julia Jenkins, a chic, stylishly dressed brunette, said that her address was No. 71 Milling street, Brooklyn, and that she was a member of the New York City Club, which was near the scene of the accident.

When it occurred, she heard no whistle or bell, and she was brought against Gribben, both of the same party of wheelmen, heard a warning signal given, George Rehn, who was with him, brought against Gribben, and he asked, therefore, that his rights, under the circumstances, be protected. The instructions to this effect were given to both Gribben and Keady, and Driver McCormick as well.

Mrs. Ann Shaw told the jury that she was near the whistle post on the afternoon of the accident and heard the whistle blown at that point. She then said that the bell at the crossing was rarely in order.

In addition to Mrs. Shaw and Jacob Golder, the railroad company had two witnesses on hand. One was Patrick H. Farrell, the section foreman for that part of the road, whose duty it is to report bells that are out of order. He said the bell was in order as he had visited it on the morning of the fatal day and found it in perfect condition.

The second witness for the road was Thomas D. Smith, of Hempstead, a civil engineer. He said he was employed by the Long Island Railroad to visit the scene of the wreck after it had occurred and make a map, which he brought for the edification of the jury. Mr. Smith said that when he was thirty-four feet from the track he could see to the whistling post, 1,300 feet away from the crossing.

"But you were on the ground and that was by looking under the branches of the trees, was it not?" inquired Judge Rehn.  
The witness admitted this was the case and also agreed that from the height of a tally-ho box the view was obstructed.

"And you were only thirty-four feet from the track when you made your measurements," said Foreman Taylor.  
"Yes."

"Then you don't know whether a man a foot further away could get a view up the track?"  
"No, I do not."

This nullified the testimony of the witness completely, as the Journal had already demonstrated with its own tally-ho that the driver was forty-seven feet from the first rail of the track when his horses reached the rail.

Millionaire Bell Stricken Down.  
Geoph. Ont., June 19.—William Bell, the millionaire piano and organ manufacturer of this city, was stricken with paralysis while traveling on a train from Westchester last night.

Mr. Bell's illness was not noticed till the porter of the Pullman car went to call him this morning. He was removed to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

## MURDERER'S MONEY BROWN IS AWED BY ROCKEFELLER.

Gordy Buried \$3,200 Near His First Wife's Tombstone.

DUG UP BY BROTHERS.

They Heard the Condemned Man's Secret Only the Day Before the Hanging.

HIS PLANS TO BREAK JAIL.

Told His Lawyer That He Had Tried to Escape by Offering One of the Guards a Bribe of \$500.

Georgetown, Del., June 19.—Though James M. Gordy, the Sussex County farmer who was hanged last week for the murder of his wife, declined to furnish his counsel money to get expert medical testimony in his behalf on the ground that he was penniless, the discovery was made to-day that he left behind him what a Sussex County farmer regards as a snug fortune.

His brothers, John and Burton Gordy, say that on the day preceding the hanging, in a private meeting in his cell, he told them that he had buried \$3,200 at the base of the tombstone which marks the grave of his first wife in the Gordy family cemetery near Whiteville. The brothers kept the matter secret and went to the graveyard on Thursday and dug up the money.

The lawyers who defended Gordy are not surprised that the discovery has been made. They say that Gordy was always regarded as well to do, and that his plea of poverty puzzled them during his trial. The money he paid them to defend him was realized from the sale of some of his household goods and farm stock.

**Evidence of Guilt.**  
Attorney-General White and other authorities who figured in Gordy's trial connect the discovery of the murderer's hidden fortune with the mysterious visit that Gordy made to Georgetown on the day preceding his arrest in March. He was then seen enter the National Bank, where he stayed for some time. Those who saw him go in the bank reported at the time that he carried a satchel.

Gordy had kept his money in the bank and the authorities now believe that at the time he went to the bank he apprehended his arrest and drew his savings out and hid them on the spot where his brothers have recovered them.

On the morning of the 11th of March, when Gordy returned the team, in which he had taken his greivous ride to the liveryman in Milford, he took two satchels out of the carriage. One of these satchels was missing until last week, when it was found at the home of one of his brothers-in-law. The State detectives made a special search for it, because they believed that it contained some important clue that would tend to fasten the murder on Gordy.

It is believed by the authorities now that this was the satchel which he took to the bank and in which he carried the money. It afterwards turning it over to his brother-in-law.

**Expected to Escape Jail.**  
Gordy did not have \$3,200 on deposit in the bank, and it is believed that the greater part of the sum represented his savings during the two years he remained over the country copying judgments. Gordy expected to escape jail until the Monday before his execution. He told his counsel, Charles W. Cullen, that he had paid \$500 to a man to get him out on payment of \$500. When he was asked where he expected to get the money he hesitated and shook his head.

Cullen now believes that Gordy left instructions with his brother, to use the money for the execution and maintenance of his two children.

Medical men are already after Gordy's body, and it is reported that his body will be made to stand in the last four days. Gordy's brothers are guarding his grave closely.

**SISTERS SUSTAIN CURRAN.**  
They Declare It Would Be Impossible for him to Barter in Chicago.

The allegations made in Chicago against Robert Curran, agent of the New York Foundling Asylum, to the effect that he has been in the habit of taking children out West and selling them for \$5 apiece, are met with the stoutest denials by the Sisters of Charity in charge of that institution. Curran's integrity is unquestioned by them, and the fullest confidence is entertained of his business methods.

"I am convinced that there is not the slightest truth in the charges against Mr. Curran," said the Sister Superior yesterday, and that when the matter is investigated he will be proven innocent of any wrongdoing. We have known him for years, and have never had any reason to question his honesty or his interest in the children and the affairs of the asylum. He has been in our employ nearly thirteen years, and came to us highly recommended by some of the Dominican Fathers. He is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference and a good churchman.

"Aside from his personal reliability," continued the Sister, "such a thing as selling out the children from this institution would be impossible. We have probably 12,000 children scattered all over the United States, and I can safely say that we can account for the children from this institution. It is kept of every child from the time it enters our house until it is twenty-one years of age, when our legal responsibility ceases."

"Let me explain our methods," said the Superior, "and show how impossible such a thing as traffic in children would be. Six or seven times a year Mr. Curran makes trips through the West, looking for suitable homes for the foundlings. He carries credentials from us to the bishops of different dioceses, who recommend him to their clergy. A priest in some Western city will announce from the altar that our agency is in town for the purpose of procuring homes for our children, and ask childless people to apply to him. Mr. Curran visits the homes of the applicants, and ascertains that the children will be well cared for and well brought up, he arranges with the people to bring the children when he next visits that district. He tells the priest of his choice of homes, and the priest watches over the foundlings when they arrive."

The two Sisters who recently accompanied Mr. Curran to Westchester, two nurses and forty-eight children, to be placed in homes, have just returned, and report the mission as most satisfactory.

**University Corporation Will Take President Andrews to Task.**

Also Objects to Views in Favor of Free Silver.

WITHHOLDS A \$1,000,000 GIFT.

But the Friends of Dr. Andrews Declare That He Will Resign Sooner Than Be Dictated To in Such a Fashion.

Providence, R. I., June 19.—The decision of the Brown University Corporation to take President Andrews to task for his public utterances on political and economic subjects has caused great surprise.

The cause for such action rests primarily with John D. Rockefeller. The Standard Oil magnate was, it is now understood, ready to give the university one million dollars, but decided not to do so because of President Andrews's "views on free trade and free silver." In this connection it will be remembered that Rockefeller brought about the dismissal of a professor of economics at Chicago University because he advocated the municipal ownership of a gas plant in which the Standard Oil Company was interested.

Notwithstanding the fact that President Andrews has written much that was actually in silver's favor, he did not support Bryan, but the gold standard, last Fall. However, other men have taken a stand with Rockefeller and have stated that they would do nothing to aid the university as long as the president continued to advocate free trade and other obnoxious doctrines.

The story broke at the corporation meeting when Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., moved that a committee be appointed to confer with President Andrews and to insist that he should not misrepresent the college by action contrary to the sentiments of its managers. Colonel William Goddard, Chancellor of the college; Rowland Hazard, of Wakefield; Dr. Francis Wayland, of the Yale Law School; Dr. William W. Keen, of Philadelphia, and others supported Congressman Walker, and others supported Francis Wayland and ex-Chief Justice Duffie were unanimously appointed on the committee.

While the members of the corporation regret that the matter has been made public, they insist upon their rights to act in this way, and declare that an instructor has no right to imbue pupils with his personal views upon such important political questions, especially when they are at variance with those of the community. Dr. Andrews is now in London, but will return on July 1.

It is believed by his friends that he will resign rather than permit the corporation to dictate to him upon these subjects.

**SUGAR AS A DISEASE CARRIER.**

Dr. Doty On the Use of Warehouses in Cuba as Hospitals.

According to a Washington dispatch, Dr. Walter Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has received a cablegram from Walter Baker, the United States Consul at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, who declares that sugar warehouses are being used as military hospitals there. Health Officer Doty evinced a lively interest when he was shown the dispatch yesterday. He said:

"It is not probable that a warehouse would be used at the same time for the storage of sugar and the reception of the sick. If a disused sugar warehouse is now being used as a military hospital, it is plain that there is no danger, at least not until the sugar is again stored there. If that is contemplated in the future, it is the duty of our consular officers at that place to keep the matter under careful observation and report to the home office if it should take the place for the storage of sugar or any other product, unless properly cleared and disinfected."

"Sugar is not regarded as a good media for the propagation of germs. This has been proven in experiments made with the cholera bacillus, and, although the specific organism of yellow fever has not yet been found, it would probably thrive no better in sugar than the cholera germ."

"Experience shows, too, that with all the sugar shipped from ports and places where yellow fever exists, and where no care is taken in handling, no infection has ever been conveyed, and that those who live in these sugar houses or to any port where the sugar has been received."

"A matter of this kind should be decided on facts rather than theory."

"I have made a personal inspection of Cuban, Mexican and Mediterranean ports, as to the manner of shipment of sugar, and have appointed representative regular communications, which enables me to make a decision at once, where oftentimes I would be in doubt."

**HOW TO FIND OUT.**

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

**WHAT TO DO.**  
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following the use of liquor, wine, beer, or overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

TO REPAIR A BIG DOCK.

Submarine Photographs to Be Made First. It Will All Cost About \$160,000.

The new timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is to be repaired. The dock was seriously injured some time ago by the flooring in the apron at the entrance to the structure breaking away and the water rushing through the aperture, causing the alster braces at the side of the dock to cave in. The dock has been kept flooded in order to keep the side from further damage. It is now practically useless, and repairs on the larger ships have been considerably hampered. The battle ship Indiana cannot be sent to sea with any degree of safety.

When the damages to the dock were first discovered a board of civil engineers was appointed to investigate. Their report was forwarded to Washington. It has been reported that an appropriation of \$150,000 has been made to make the repairs, and the work will be begun at once. It will take several months, as a cofferdam must be built across the entrance to the dock. This will take about a month and will cost about \$60,000.

A new board of civil engineers has been appointed to take charge of the work and also recommend plans for improving the entrance of the dock and to find out how to stop trouble from quicksand under the dock at the entrance.

The new board of civil engineers are: Captain Peter J. Aserson, Commander A. G. Menocle, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Lieutenant Commander R. G. Knapp, who at present has charge of the work in connection with that at the naval hospital on Flushing avenue.

Several divers have already examined the entrance to the dock, but their reports have varied, and the engineers are at sea. Arrangements are being made to have several submarine arc lights lowered at the entrance and a water tight camera, such as is used in deep sea work, will be used to make pictures of the dock.

As far as is known the work will be done by the men attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Yard. The dock cost nearly \$1,000,000.

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